# The Columbian Mirror and Alexandria Gazette.

ALEXANDRIA—PRINTED, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, BY ELLIS PRICE, AT THE EAST END OF THE MARKET-HOUSE.

No. 297.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1795. [Vol. III.


## PUBLIC VENDUE.

THIS DAY

At X o'Clock,

*WILL BE SOLD*, AT THE *VENDUE-STORE*,

OPPOSITE COL. HOOE'S,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

WET and DRY GOODS

PHILIP G. MARSTELLER, V. M.

Alexandria, February 28, 1795.

## Earthen Ware.

JOHN MANDEVILLE has received thirty crates of Earthen Ware, very generally assorted, from the first Manufactory in Staffordshire, which are now ready for Sale and delivery.

Alexandria, Feb. 24, 1795.

Just Published,

*And for Sale by Mr. Samuel Craig,*

## An Examination of the Principles

Contained in the

## Age of Reason.

*By JAMES MUIR, D. D.*

The subscribers in town are desired to call on Mr. Craig for the numbers respectively subscribed for.

[*Price 75 cents.*]

FOR SALE,

ONE hundred and fifty acres of land, in Loudoun County, on Broad Run, near Gum-Spring, 10 miles south of Leesburg. There are about 60 acres in all cleared, chief of which has been within four years, under good fence, near 15 acres are in Meadow, most of it may with pleasure be watered. This land is fertile, of an excellent quality, superior to most in the county; very desirably situated for farming; is well watered and timbered. There are on said land an orchard of choice young apple trees, some pear, peach, quince and cherry trees, in the whole 200, some beginning to bear; a convenient dwelling and out houses, situated on a hill of an agreeable descent, within forty yards of a spring of excellent water. Also, a new barn 26 feet square, a stable and three small houses, the whole built of logs, a garden neatly paled. Any person inclined to live a retired or country life, to this place can have few exceptions. It is convenient to mills, and a remarable pleasant and healthy situation. The Gum-Spring, it is expected, will in a little time be a place of considerable trade, which will be an advantage to the proprietor of this land.

I will dispose of it for Cash, West-India and European Goods. An indisputable title will be given by the subscriber living on the premises, who will furnish with the farm a quantity of hay, corn, stock, &c. if wanted.

HENRY PETERSON.

Loudoun County, Feb. 26, 1795.

For SALE by

## James Patton,

SEINE Twine, in bales, Hawling Rope for Seines, India Nonkeens by the bale or bundle, Fayal Wine in pipes, Malaga Wine in quartercasks.

Alexandria, Feb. 26, 1795.

## For LONDON,

The strong and elegant new Ship

## MONTEZUMA,

THORNDICK CHASE, Master,

*(Built for a constant Trader.)*

She is now receiving her cargo on board, will sail early in April, and be ready to take in goods in London the beginning of June. The elegance and convenience of her accommodations for passengers, are equal to those of any ship belonging to the United States of America; and the sanguine expectations entertained of her fast sailing, induce the belief, none will have shorter passages. About 200 hogsheads of tobacco will be taken on freight with liberty of consignment, or if addressed to Messrs. *John & Thatcher Taylor*, in London, generous advancements will be made thereon by the subscriber.

Those persons that give early directions for their Fall Goods by this ship, may expect a preference; and from the despatch she is sure to receive, the excellence of the ship, and the experience and attention of the Captain, it may reasonably be concluded she will safely deliver them first at market. For freight or passage inquire of Mr. *William Hodgson*, Alexandria, or

WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Baltimore, February 16, 1795.

I HEREBY give notice that I have either lost or mislaid a note for a hogshead of Tobacco; marked No. 92, 1093 G. 100 T. 993 N. inspected at the Alexandria warehouse, and that if any person is possessed of said note will bring forward their claims, as application will be made agreeable to law for the renewal thereof.

JOHN ARISS.

Berkley County, Feb, 23, 1795.

4 w. 1 a w,

## For Sale, at Harper's Wharf,

25 puncheons Jamaica Spirits
10 do. Antigua
20 hhds. Molasses
10 do. Muscovado Sugars
10 boxes East-India do.
3 pipes Brandy
100 Cases American Geneva
5 Pipes Holland do.
260 dozen first quality London Porter
10 chests Bohea Tea
15 do. Hyson and Souchong Tea
10 bags Allspice
5000 lbs. northward Cheese
3000 do. English do.
3500 bushels coarse and fine Salt
50 barrels Pork
20 barrels of Beef
10 tons Bar Iron
10 Casks of Nails
1 ton of Pig Lead
50 boxes Window Glass assorted
20 pieces Russia Duck
50 do. Osnaburgs

With a large and general assortment of Groceries and Dry Goods, wholesale and retail.

As we are determined to sell the above articles on the very lowest terms for cash or country produce, and have established a Geneva Distillery at Gum Spring, in Loudoun County, those of our country customers who live contiguous to that manufactory may be supplied there with all kinds of Dry Goods and Groceries, where the highest price will be given for *Wheat, Rye, Barley, Indian Corn, Buckwheat* and *Whiskey*, and any drafts drawn there by our agent, *Vincent Davis*, will be duly honored by

MATTHEW FRANKLIN BOWNE & CO.

*Alexandria, Feb. 24, 1795.*

The celebrated RUNNING HORSE

## WHISTLE JACKET

WILL stand at Machodick, near Hooe's ferry in King George County, to cover Mares at fifteen dollars the Season, which may be discharged by the payment of twelve dollars previous to the first day of December next, or ten dollars will be received in full if sent with the Mare. He is full sixteen hands high, a blood bay, and thought by judges to be unexceptionable in his form. His sire Diomed supposed to be the best running horse in America, was a thorough bred son of Col. Fenwick's imported old Flimnap, which horse cover'd at twenty guineas a mare. Lucy Locket the Dam of Whistle Jacket was got by Bell Air (bred by the hon. col. Taylor) a son of Moreton's Traveller and Selima, her Dam Matchless by Othello, her grandam Young Kate by Childers, her great grandam old Creeping Kate by the Dancing Master, a noted son of the Devonshire Childers, her great great grandam was the Spanish mare imported by Col. Churchhill.

Good pasturage for Mares from a distance, but I will not be answerable for escapes or accidents.

JOHN THORNTON.

Berry Plain, Feb. 8, 1795.

## A CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby forwarned from purchasing any part of the property of Joseph Cockrill Sen. or paying any debts due to him to Marmadude Cockrill Leigh; as the said Joseph Cockrill from age and infirmity, is bereft of his senses, and the said Marmaduke Cockrill Leigh, nor any other person cannot be justifiable in disposing of the said Joseph Cockrill's property in his present situation.

JOSEPH MARMADUKE COCKRILL.

Feb. 21, 1794.

TO BE RENTED

In Fauquier County,

## A House and Lot, of four Acres

of ground at the place called Germantown, with a good cellar, a good stable and a well in the yard, being a good stand for a tavern and store, with a store room ready built. Possession given immediately. Any person inclinable to rent may know the terms by applying to the subscriber living near the premises.

GEREMIAH DARNALL.

N. B. There is a good Mill seat near the premises, and a good spring for a distillery.

Feb. 21, 1795. 3 w.

## Hodgson, Nicholson and Co.

HAVING declined business in Alexandria, request all persons indebted to them to make immediate payment either to them in Baltimore, or Mr. *Joseph Saul*, of Alexandria.—Any persons having claims are also requested to deliver their accounts to Mr. *Joseph Saul* for settlement.

Alexandria, December 18, 1794.

An Apprentice wanted. Enquire of the Printer.

## For Charter to Europe,

The Danish Ship

## Crown Princess Sophia Frederica,

Captain KREFTING,

Of 409 tons burthen, now in this harbour—Also

The Swedish Ship

## Four Brothers,

Captain HERMAN,

Of above 4000 barrels burthen, daily expected to arrive in Hampton Road. For terms apply to Mr. *Cumberland Wilson*, in Dumfries, or to

WILLIAM WILSON.

Alexandria, January 29, 1795.

## I will deliver between this and the

first of November, 1796, at the City of Washington, Alexandria, or Fredericksburg, any quantity of Pine Plank, that does not exceed three thousand feet, of any description that may be called for; provided the lengths shall not exceed twenty feet.

W'm STANTON.

Culpepper County, Feb. 7, 1795.

*Agreeable to a decree of the Court of Loudoun County to the Subscribers directed, will be Sold on the premises to the highest bidder, on the 11th day of March,*

UPWARDS of one hundred acres of land, lying on the Turnpike road, near the ford of Goose-creek, and adjoining the land of Col. Thomas Ludwell Lee, deceased—the above land to be sold for the payment of a mortgage given by the late Samuel D. Harriman to John Wren, the purchaser to pay one hundred pounds, on the day of sale, and the balance in yearly payments of fifty pounds.

SAMUEL MURRAY,
GEORGE EMERY,
JOHN LITTLEJOHN.

February 7, 1795.

## W. I. HALL,

Has for Sale, at his Store, on Prince-Street, the following Articles:

HATS by the box,
Nails of all kinds,
Anvils,
Sad-Irons,
Copper Teakettles,
Woollens, Linens, Hosiery, Manchestry & Paper—
Also a few pipes of excellent Brandy.

The above will be sold on reasonable terms by Whole sale.

Alexandria, January 6, 1795.

THOMPSON'S

## MADEIRA WINE,

AND

## Young HYSON TEA,

FOR SALE BY

ROBERT YOUNG & CO.

Alexandria, January 9, 1795.

FOR SALE

On board the Schooner June; lying at Harper's Wharf,

## 700 Bushels Barley,

3 Pipes Geneva,
500lb. Cheese,
10 Boxes 8 by 10 Window Glass,
4 Bags Pimento,
5 Chests Bohea Tea,
20 Barrels Beef,
4 Barrels Sugar,
30 Casks Nails,
30 Barrels New-England Rum,
650 Pieces Russia Sheeting,

Apply to the Master on board.

Alexandria, January 20, 1795.

☞ The members of the St. Andrew's Society are informed that a stated quarterly meeting will be held at Mr. Wise's Tavern, on Saturday evening the 28th inst. at 7 o'clock. By order of the President.

JAMES MILLER, Sec'ry.

Feb. 17.

I will sell, on mode[illegible]erms, two LOTS of GROUND, on Sr[illegible] Street, between King and Cameron Streets, each [illegible] feet 6 inches front, and 123 feet 5 inches back. Negotiable Notes, payable in 3 or 6 months would be acceptable payment for part of the purchase-money. An indisputable title will be given.

JOHN MASON.

February 2, 1795.

## European Garden Seeds

OF a superior quality, selected from one of the first Gardens near *London*, just imported and for sale by the subscriber at Spring Garden.

H. WILBAR.

*Feb.* 14, 1795.

# The Columbian Mirror.

ALEXANDRIA, FEBRUARY 28.


## FOR THE MIRROR.

MR. PRICE—THE motley production of politics, religion, &c. imported from the eastward, and detailed in your paper No. 292, is enough to extort a smile from melancholy itself. The writer tells us of his good will for our river, is surprised that we should hesitate to reelect a member who has been so liberal to the eastern folks—alludes to the danger "of our joining in the hue and cry against them"—gives a facetious account of the abuse, from our people in Congress to theirs—and introduces a conciliation in favour of Britain, by telling us that they (the northern people) read the bible, which he seems to suspect we do not, and judging it probable that the worms had eaten all our bibles, he quotes for us out of his, that we ought "to do good to all men, and forgive our enemies"—he might also have quoted from the same authority, "an eye for an eye, tooth for tooth," &c. and that "no man can serve two masters."

The strange inconsistencies which compose the *fundamentals* of all religions, necessarily required the adoption of compulsive measures to insure obedience. Thus it is, that we discover religion in all ages, and in all countries invariably and manifestly tending to despotism. To advise and instruct mankind in what is useful, just and rational, consequently, only what has its foundation in truth, is wise, virtuous and laudable—but that the world should have been forced into error, and there confined by their guides and lawgivers, was surely a species of despotism of the most baneful, degarding, and tyrannical description.

From reflections of this sort, I wish the most distant and perpetual separation, between religion and politics—yet I clearly see these ancient *mysteries* will never again be *well* understood unless the people should be debarred the exercise of their reason—but it is time to wrap up, and retire from *this* subject.

I am unwilling to believe that there is the smallest foundation for these impure suggestions, viz. that jealousy, & ill-will subsists between the northern and southern states—that there is danger of separation, &c. as nothing appears to have been transacted, that would justify such notions. I begin to consider them as mere political schemes; perhaps some unknown voice crying—prepare the way—make his election sure—for I am persuaded that the people, both north and south, are too wise to adopt such measures, merely because their respective legislators disagree in some political objects; the idea is too puerile to merit the smallest credit. Let me put this matter to a kind of test. I was myself in favour of Mr. Madison's regulations, yet although my fellow-citizens to the eastward thought differently, I can with truth and sincerity say, that this has not given me the smallest dislike for these people, neither collectively nor individually. I am also persuaded that the same sentiments are to be found in the people throughout the southern states—I hope that Americans will never be known to act so capriciously—I hope that an adequate cause will never exist, and consequently that no such baneful effects will ever take place.

This discordant subject of separation is also a theme with *Hymettus*—who, as a Virginian, would do well to ask himself this prudent question—whether his repeated and illiberal abuse of the representation from Virginia, may not be considered as insulting every man belonging to that state. Hymettus might certainly have expressed his desire and meaning in very few words, viz. I would send to perdition each and all the other representatives from Virginia, to get my friend Lee re-elected. The feelings of *Hymettus* have been mortally wounded by a motion from our Senators.—This motion came forward after the British ministry had sanctioned their piratical seizure of our vessels, in order to accomplish their horrid, their infernal policy of starving the great republic of France; and our *patriotic Hymettus* has every reason to believe that the object of this policy was to effect the total extirpation of liberty from off the face of the earth. The said motion was made at a time when the violations of the Brittish cabinet against the United States were numerous and extremely aggravating—while they were engaged in stirring up the savages against our frontier inhabitants, in erecting forts for their protection within the limits of our territory—in impressing our seamen to fight against our best friends—in turning the whole force of the Algerines against us, by which humane and friendly act many of our countrymen have fallen victims to the plague in a distant land, where many others of them are at this day, without any certain hope of ever seeing their native land again—at this time also did our seamen experience the most degrading insults, from those piratical plunderers—dragged from on board their own vessels, kicked, cuffed, and abused like dogs—but, oh! my countrymen, these affiliants were subjects of royalty, therefore we had no right to complain; and as to losses or sufferings on our part *Hymettus* careth for none of these things.

Fairfax, Feb. 25th, 1795.

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### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
FEBRUARY 12.

*Continuation of this day's debate on the first clause of the Bill for organizing arming and disciplining the militia of the United States.*

MR. Page feared that the expense would be enormous; and that it would be difficult to teach a militia the military discipline very exactly, but if once they came in sight of an enemy, and in actual service they would soon learn it.

Mr. Irvine said that in his part of the country, besides the four days of mustering there were usually two or three days of practising as the Sweet hearts of the young men usually attend. He knew that the gentleman who spoke last had been in the service, but could not guess where he had picked up the information that eight or ten hours in the neighbourhood of an enemy's Camp would make a man a soldier. If something is not speedially done, we shall be in the same situation as in 1775, when the country depended entirely for discipline on the British officers who had retired from service, and on the Sergeants among British deserters. He was in favour of the resolution.

Mr. Wadsworth had been one of the select committee on this bill, and it might therefore be expected that he should have something to say about it. He hoped that the section would not be stricken out, because it is not perfect. Though one of the committee, he he did not like the whole of the system reported. "But Sir," said Mr. Wadsworth, ", there never was a bill reported to "this House, which was so perfect as not to "require modification. If the question before the com"mittee were, whether this report should all go into a "law, I would vote against it; but I believe the princi"ple contained in the section to be absolutely necessary "for the having such a militia as may be useful to correct "any sudden insurrection, or any foreign enemy. "Much has been said of the late expedition against the "western insurgents; but was this the militia of the "law? No, Sir! In every state but one, from which "they were drawn, it was not the militia of the law "drawn out by the militia law. It was a volunteer mili"tia, influenced by their feelings, or by private boun"ties in favour of government." Mr. Wadsworth here asked what a government has to boast of with such a militia? "Is it safe for any government to rely on private individual influence to protect it against its enemies, whether foreign or domestic? No! It is dangerous. The same influence may be turned against the government. If the present loose militia law has, and Mr. Wadsworth said that he knew it has, produced in Massachusetts a good militia, it has not done so here; nor indeed in any but a very small part of the United States. If the clause is struck out, we give over every hope of mending the militia law; and we must remain as we are, in a loose deranged, uncertain situation. Mr. Wadsworth did not by any means approve the modifications of this bill. He did not wish for half nor even a third part of the numbers which this bill would place in the select corps. The active militia in the late expedition might be boasted of, and have great merit, but they were not brought into the field by the law, but were the militia mostly of volunteers or of private influence. The government has great obligations to them, but the militia law, as it now is, would not produce an army; and if it remains so, the government can hope little from it, but in any extremity must depend upon militia of private influence. Mr. Wadsworth wished that the clause might stand, and in all other bills reported to this committee, that such amendments might be made, as to put the government in possession of a force which can be relied on, and not remain dependent on a force of individual influence.

Mr. Tracy was against striking out the clause. He imagined that it would be givin up all pretence to a reformation which was much wanted.

Mr. Heath was satisfied that we had as much need of a new militia, as we formerly had of a new constitution, instead of the old rope of sand of a confederation. He had seen militia going out to exercise, both officers and men, in a most careless and indifferent manner, with sticks, canes, and whips, and not one fire-lock among four of them. Was this the way to get a militia? Was this the sort of thing that the continent, in an hour of foreign and domestic danger, was to look up to? The clause may require to be modified, but it ought most certainly to be kept in. The greatest losses in the last war, came from want of training the militia properly.

Mr. Smith regretted, that the gentleman from Virginia, (Col. Page) had, from ill health, been prevented from proceeding on the late expedition. If he had not, he would have seen, that the description formerly given of the want of military information in the men from Maryland, would apply *at least as well* to those from Virginia. Another gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Nicholas) did not believe that young men, from the same neighborhood, would learn obedience to their officers. On the late expedition, the contrary was verified; and it was seen that the Virginia officers knew how to enforce obedience from the refractory. In one instance they punished with one hundred lashes. The good will do their duty—the bad must be compelled to obedience and good conduct.

In answering Mr. Sedgwick, he said, in the select committee he (Mr. Smith) had voted against the coat. The gentleman had voted for it, and *now made the cost thereof one of the principal objections to the whole system.* It would be easy for a committee to determine against furnishing the coat, and prevent an expense which the gentleman states at 1,440,000 dollars.

The arms would cost nothing; you have them already, in the repositories of the United States. Here were a million of dollars struck from the account. The tents that we have will do without new ones. The rations came next. They were guessed, and he believed with some accuracy, at two hundred thousand dollars per annum. Is a good effective militia, of an hundred thousand young men, worth less than two hundred thousand dollars a year? As to the scruples about bringing so many young men together, Mr. Smith regarded this as the best time of life. The whole was only twenty days in the year, for five years, and surely a man will not grudge a hundred days of a whole life, spent in learning to defend so admirable a government. He thought that it would be well to employ the old officers of the revolution-wars as long as you have them in training this select corps. They are dropping fast off.

Alluding to the remarks on a land tax, he said that it was become the practice for gentlemen in that house to bring in desultory observations, and then deduce unfair conclusions. He well remembered last session, a gentleman from Virginia proposed a set of resolutions, that have since been called Madison's resolutions. Mr. Smith was opposed to them. It was said, that they would involve America in a war with Britain. This story answered its purpose both without and within doors, but Mr. Smith, who was against the resolutions, had always considered this part of the objection, as the most ridiculous thing imaginable. Mr. Hillhouse had regretted, that old men were not to be admitted into the select corps, for the sake of preserving the morality of the younger classes. "I would ask that gentleman," said Mr. Smith, "whether he is more moral than he was twenty five years ago? *It is the old that corrupt the young.*" [This observation produced a general smile.] Mr. Smith would have no scruple of trusting his own son in such a corps. He noticed that the English militia whom he had seen before the war were as well disciplined, in his opinion, as the regulars.

Mr. Hillhouse vindicated his objections to the select corps being composed of men from twenty to twenty five years of age. He did not like to cut down the old tree till he knew whether the young one would grow. What if the young would not grow, and we had cut down the old ones! We should then be much worse than we are now, because we should have nothing at all, and the present militia were, at least much better than nothing.

Mr. Sedgwick rose to explain, relative to his voting in the select committee for coats for the select corps, and then arguing in the present committee against the whole scheme. The first part of his remarks was not distinctly heard, from an accidental noise. He complained that Mr. S. Smith had spoken as if in anger. He for his own part, never wished to point out the inconsistencies of Gentlemen. Since he was so hardly pressed, he would ask the member, (Mr. S. Smith) how it happened, that when stating the expences and resources of the Union, a few days ago, he had omitted eight hundred thousand dollars a year, that must be made on different loans. Mr. Sedgwick read the particulars from a memorandum before him; and insisted that the gentleman ought not to bring forward, at that time, what had passed in a select committee.

Mr. Giles and Mr. S. Smith rose both together. The former declared, that the gentleman was certainly out of order. The latter asked him whether this affair of the 800,000 dollars has any reference to the resolution before the committee.

It was now generally requested that the committee might rise. The chairman asked leave to sit again.

Adjourned.

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## Mr. NESBIT,

BEGS Leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria, that he will, on Monday Evening, perform sundry Feats of Activity on the

## SLACK WIRE,

walking backwards and forwards, with two naked swords in his hands representing a Fencing-Master, and at the same time will fire off a pistol; likewise pitching himself on the wire, and representing a Porpoise, and will put his hands on his knees.

Beats a drum on the Slack Wire, and on the Slack Rope will fly round in the form of a Wind-Mill, in full swing. He will balance himself on his hands with his heels upwards on the Slack Rope, and his head downwards, hanging in full swing on one leg.

He will lye on the small of his back without hand or foot touching the rope, and will balance a wine glass on his forehead full of water without spilling a drop.

Mr. Nesbit will blow a Peacock's Feather off and catch it on his nose without touching it.

He will balance a Pipe on his Nose, with a sword inside of the Pipe.

He will Dance upon his Fandango over 25 Eggs blindfolded and break none.

The Door will be opened at 8 o'clock, and the Performance begin half an hour after.

Tickets may be had at Mr. M'Knight's Tavern, and at the Printing-Office.

Alexandria, February 28, 1795.

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## Ricketts and Newton

Have just received and for sale,

PORT Wine in pipes and quartercasks, vintage of '92; Madeira and Malagain pipes and quartercasks; Sugar in hhds. and barrels, Loaf and Lump in ditto; Molasses in hhds. Coffee in bags and barrels; 100 sacks Liverpool Salt; 50 crates Queen's ware, and table services, blue and green edged, well assorted; pepper, allspice, almonds, raisins; 50 pieces Russia Sheetings—and a general assortment of fresh Clover Seed.

Feb. 28, 1795.

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*THE late Mr. James Douglas, jun. deceased, had a Book of Lottery Tickets sent him by the Special Commissioners and Port Wardens of Baltimore-Town, to dispose of—these Tickets being mislaid or lost, these are to notify that, if any of said Tickets were sold, unless the number of the Tickets and Money are lodged either with Mr. John Tabb, King-Street, Alexandria, or the subscribers, immediately, for the Tickets they hold, they will not be entitled to the prizes drawn—The numbers of the Tickets are from 4001 to 4100 inclusive.*

JOHN & JOSEPH SWAN.

December 30, 1794.

The Georgia buſineſs is of the moſt alarming nature. If it is not put a ſtop to, war, not only with the Creeks, but with the Spaniards, is inevitable. The ſale of the Weſtern lands of the United States will be totally defeated. Thus, an increcreaſe, inſtead of a reduction of the public debt; an extenſion of hoſtilities with the moſt powerful Indian tribes, inſtead of peace—and the loſs of ſeveral millions of dollars by the inability of the United States to ſell their lands, will be the fruits of the graſping and inſatiable ſpeculations of a few individuals. An enquiry into this buſineſs is indiſpenſable; and if thoſe who ought to cheriſh the tranquility of the United States, and who are among the peculiar guardians of its welfare and peace, are concerned in it, they ought to forfeit their ſtations, and their country's confidence.

*G. U. S.*

*From CHARLESTON, Jan. 24.*

*The act of the ſtate of Georgia, which diſpoſes of the vacant land in that ſtate, directs that it ſhall be granted to four companies. The firſt is called the* Georgia Company, *& is to be granted to James Gunn, Matthew M'Alliſter, and G. Walker, and their aſſociates, for the ſum of 250,000 dollars, to be paid in ſpecie, bank bills of the United States, and warrants for the years 91, 92, 93, 94, and 95, drawn by the governor, the preſident of the ſenate and ſpeaker of the houſe of repreſentatives; 50,000 dollars to be depoſited in the treaſury previous to the paſſing the act; the remainder to be paid on or before the firſt day of November next; whenever the laſt payment is made, the governor is to ſign the grant. One million of acres is reſerved out of this tract for the uſe of the citizens of Georgia, and to be granted as the act points out.*

*The ſecond company is called the* Georgia Miſſiſippi Company, *and is to be granted to Nicholas Long, Thomas Glaſcock, Ambroſe Gordon, and Thomas Cumming and their aſſociates for the ſum of 155,000 dollars, payable as the former; 31,000 dollars to be depoſited in the treaſury before paſſing the act; the remainder on or before the firſt day of November next.*

*The third company is called the* Upper Miſſiſippi Company, *to be granted to John B. Scott, John C. Nightingale and Wade Hampton, 35,000 dollars, payable as before; 5,000 dollars previous to paſſing the act; the remainder on or before the firſt day of November next.*

*The fourth company is called the* Tenneſſee Company *to be granted to Zachariah Cox, Mathias Maher, and their aſſociates, for 60,000 dollars; 12,000 dollars to be depoſited as above; the remainder on or before the firſt day of November next.*

*The ſtate retains out of the Georgia Miſſiſippi company 620,000 acres; out of the Upper Miſſiſippi company, 138,000 acres: and out of the Tenneſſee Company, 242,000 acres; for the uſe of the citizens of the ſtate. Alſo 50,000 acres more out of the Tenneſſee company, to be gratuitouſly divided amongſt the commiſſioners appointed to examine the quality, quantity and circumſtances of the great bend of the Tenneſſee river.*

Extract of a letter from a very reſpectable Citizen in S. C. dated 7th Jan. 1795.

"We are informed that monſtrous ſpeculations are carrying on in Georgia in Lands, and that 'tis probable that State will diſpoſe of millions of acres at a low price to many perſons, ſome of whom are in high reſponſible ſituations. What may be the iſſue I know not, but it appears to me to be a buſineſs of great conſequence, and immenſe miſchiefs. It is a ſubject well worthy of conſideration, and, if poſſible, of legiſlative interpoſition. If the ſales are made, Heaven and Earth will be moved to involve the Union in a war with the Indian Tribes who occupy the Lands."

*From BALTIMORE Feb. 26.*

The following was yeſterday handed to us by a reſpectable houſe of this town, who informed us, that it has lately arrived at Philadelphia, with ſome recent diſpatches from Mr. Munroe to our executive.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

6th Frimaire, 3d year of the French republic, 26th November, 1794.

The national convention having heard the reports of the committee of commerce, finances and public ſafety, has paſſed the following decree:

Article 1. The owners of goods and merchandize admitted into France, and imported into the republic by external commerce, will have the free diſpoſal of them, and they ſhall not be ſubject to requiſition.

Art. 2. On the arrival of ſaid goods, either in the ports of France or in a frontier town, a declaration of the numbers and quantities will be furniſhed to the municipality.

Art. 3. The municipality will be obliged to give a certified copy of ſaid declaration.

We have ſeen a Latin verſion of the late ſpeech of George the third to his parliament. This production is extremely conciſe, comprehending indeed a ſingle word, viz. PECCAVI.

If the Preſident of the United States had been offered the *Crown*, as Mr. Guelph calls it, of Corſica, would it have been worth his acceptance, independent of his forfeiting his preſent office, and of a war with France! Moſt certainly it would not. The aforeſaid Crown is not, in poſitive value, worth a clean pewter trencher.—George appears to be ſenſible of this fact, for the way in which he introduces this acquiſition into his ſpeech, reminds one of the two lines in Swift.

Mark that wild ſuſpicious peep,
Like a rogue who ſteals a ſheep!

If George can accept of a Crown, without conſulting his parliament, from any country that offers it, England is in a charming ſituation. What if the Algerines were to conſtitute him their Dey, and then oblige him to declare war againſt his other domeſtics?

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## Fitzgerald's Night

"Which either makes him or undoes him quite!"

*'Tis not in Mortals to command ſucceſs!*
*But h'll do more—endeavor to deſerve it.*

"Uſe the Player's well; for they are the abſtracts and brief Chronicle of the times!"

*The meeting of a very reſpectable fraternity on this evening has induced Mr. Fitzgerald to affix his Benefit for Monday next, with the agreeable hope of enjoying the full patronage of a kind public.*

### On Monday Evening March 2,

*A new Prelude never yet performed, entitled*

### JONATHAN IN JAMAICA; OR THE CREDULOUS YANKEE.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Jonathan,* | *Mr. Fitzgerald.* |
| *Fingerraſh,* | *Mr. Smith.* |
| *Acid,* | *Mr. Kedey.* |
| *And Capt. O'Donnavan,* | *Mr. M'Grath.* |
| *Louiſa,* | *Miſs Marſhall.* |

*The Comedy of THE*

### RECRUITING OFFICER.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Captain Plume,* | *Mr. Andrews.* |
| *Sergeant Kite,* | *Mr. M'Grath.* |
| *Juſtice Balance,* | *Mr. Smith.* |
| *Worthy,* | *Mr. Kedey.* |
| *Bullock,* | *Mr. Fitzgerald.* |
| *Recruits, Conſtable,* | *by Aſſiſtants.* |
| *And Captain Brazen,* | *Mr. Fitzgerald.* |
| *Melinda,* | *Mrs. Kedey.* |
| *Roſe,* | *Mrs. M'Grath.* |
| *Lucy,* | *Mrs. Moore.* |
| *And Sylvia,* | *Mrs. Decker.* |

### Collins' Siege of TROY, by Mr. Fitzgerald.

*The celebrated Scotch Song of* Bonny Jem of Aberdeen—by Miſs Marſhall.

### The FRENCH ANATOMIST; OR, SHAM DOCTOR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Monſieur La Medicin, | Mr. M'Grath. |
| Old Gerald, | Mr. Smith. |
| Young Gerald, | Mr. Kedey. |
| Martin, | Mr. Andrews. |
| Simon Burly, | Mr. Smith. |
| And Criſpin, | Mr. Fitzgerald. |
| Madame le Medicine, | Mrs. Kedey. |
| Angelica, | Miſs Marſhall. |
| Waiting Woman, | Mrs. Moore. |
| And Beatrice, | Mrs M'Grath. |

*Tickets to be had at the uſual places, at Mr. Simms's tavern and of Mr. Fitzgerald.*

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*To the Freeholders of Fairfax County.*

ON Monday the ſixteenth of March next, will be held at the Court houſe in Alexandria, an election for the purpoſe of chooſing a perſon to repreſent in Congreſs the Diſtrict compoſed of the counties of Prince-William, Fairfax and Loudoun—the poll will be opened and cloſed as is by law directed.

CHARLES TURNER, D. S.

*February 14, 1795.*

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FOR SALE,

At the ſtore lately occupied by Francis Peyton, Eſq. ſituate on King-ſtreet, the following articles, viz.

LOAF and brown Sugar; Malaga and Teneriffe Wines; black pepper and pimento; hyſon, ſouchong and bohea teas; coffee and chocolate; plumbs; indigo; ſpinning cotton; ſoal leather; men and womens' ſhoes; 8 by 10 window-glaſs; glaſs ware aſſorted in boxes; queen's ware aſſorted; bar iron; a quantity of German linens.

**Robert Alliſon.**

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☞ *Wanted to hire,*

A negro woman who can be well recommended, and who underſtands cooking and waſhing. R. A.

Alexandria, Feb. 1, 1795.

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☞ NOTICE.

ALL perſons having juſt claims againſt the eſtate Alexander Doyle, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit them, properly authenticated, on or before the firſt Monday in January, 1796, to Thomas Beatty, jun. in George-Town, in order that they may receive a proportionable part of the aſſets that may be then on hands; and all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſaid Thomas Beatty, (who is fully authoriſed to ſettle the buſineſs) as no indulgence can be given.

ELIZABETH DOYLE, Adminiſtratrix, With the will annexed, of Alexander Doyle, deceaſed.

Maryland, George-Town, Jan. 5, 1795. ſw.

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**Caſh given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags.**

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## Notice

IS hereby given, that Mr. *Baldwin Dade* having retired from the partnerſhip of *A. Morhouſe* and Co. is no longer conſidered as being bound for any proceedings of the houſe; the buſineſs of the houſe will be tranſacted as uſual under the firm of *A. Morhouſe* and Co. who is charged with the receipt and payment of all accounts.

B. DADE,
A. MORHOUSE.

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## A. Morhouſe and Co.

RETURN their ſincere thanks to their friends and the public, for the generous encouragement they have received in their various branches of buſineſs, and reſpectfully inform them that they have purchaſed and are now opening a warehouſe on the corner of King and Water ſtreets, for the reception of country produce; for which the higheſt price in caſh will be given. As *A. Morhouſe* expects to reſide in Philadelphia, and be largely in the Flour and Tobacco buſineſs, he takes this opportunity of offering his ſervices to thoſe gentlemen who may pleaſe to favour him with their commands in the commiſſion line or otherwiſe—he likewiſe informs them that George Young is recognized as a partner of the houſe, and will conduct the buſineſs of the houſe hereafter at Alexandria.

*Feb. 12, 1795.*

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## GARDEN SEEDS FOR SALE.

A CHOICE variety of Garden Seeds, of almoſt every uſeful and early kind, juſt come to hand, and perfectly freſh; conſiſting of early Charlton and Marrowfat Peas, Green Broccoli, Early York, Sugar-Loaf, Savoy, Drumhead and Red Cabbage, Dutch Garden Turnip, Stone ditto, yellow, red, and white round ditto, Orange Carrot, early and late Cauliflower, ſolid Cellery, early Cucumber, Turkey ditto of two ſorts, Raddiſhes of four ſorts, Spinnage, &c. &c. &c.

JOHNATHAN MANDEVILLE.

Alexandria, February 7, 1795.

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*Vice Conſulſhip of the French Republic, at Alexandria, 29 Pluvioſe, third year of the ſaid Republic, one and indiviſible, (17th February Old Stile.)*

ALL the Gentlemen that have intereſt in the Cargo of the Schooner Abigail, Captain J. Cuſhman, (that has been according to the publication inſerted on the 14th inſtant in the Columbian Mirror, depoſed in the Magazines of the Republic, in Cape Francois,) are deſired to give a copy of their reclamations to the Vice Conſul of the ſaid Republic of this port, with the juſtifying prices of their demands, ſo as a quick ſatisfaction be returned to them.

The American citizens may be aſſured that the French Nation will never have any other deſire than to prove to their friends and faithful allies, their attachment in diſcharging with punctuality the promiſes that their agent ſhall have contracted, unleſs ſome circumſtances or misfortunes ſhall prevent to execute them.

P. A. CHERUI.

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## Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 7th Sept a *Negro Man*, named CHARLES, about 25 years of age, near 6 feet high, a little bow legged, ſquare made, a little croſs eyed; he talks very fine when ſpoken to, can tell a very fair ſtory if queſtioned. It is ſuppoſed he has a forged paſs, and I expect he will try to paſs for a freeman, as he was trying for his freedom, but has no chance for it without he gets off. He belonged to the Lowe family in Maryland formerly. He had on when he went away country made ſhirt and trouſers, a high crown hat, a little broken in the crown, but it is ſuppoſed that he will change his dreſs. Whoever takes up ſaid Negro and ſecures him in any gaol, ſhall receive the above reward and all reaſonable charges if brought home.

JOHN ROBERTS.

Living in Loudoun County, near John Moore's Tavern. December, 1794. 6 m.

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## Thirty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN ſome time in the night of the 17th inſtant, from my Dwelling houſe, the following new clothes never worn, viz. Superfine black cloth coat, lappelled; one ditto blue ditto; ditto plain breſted with nipple buttons; one ſuperfine gray cloth coat, plain breſted, with white buttons; a buff caſſimere jacket and breeches, with yellow buttons; one pair democratic corded breeches; two pair callandenin breeches twilled on both ſides, with dunce-comb buttons and fuſtian waiſte bands; a blue regimental coat half-worn turned up with buff, and laced with narrow gold lace; a half worn ſuperfine mixture cloth coat, and ſundry wearing apparel not yet known. I will give the above reward for the thief and clothes, or twenty dollars for the thief alone.

JOHN HARPER.

Feb. 19, 1795.

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## Garden Seeds.

THE ſubſcriber has for Sale at his houſe near Geo Town, an aſſortment of

### Imported Garden Seeds,

Conſiſting of ſeeds of excellent roots and plants, ſallad ſeeds, legumes, &c. &c. annual flower ſeeds in great variety.

T. HOLT.

Printed catalogues, ſpecifying the different articles, to had at Mr. Swoope's ſtore, Alexandria.

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FOUND,

A GOLD Ear-Ring—the owner may have it again by applying at the Printing-Office.

## JACK AND THE DEACON.

AN ANECDOTE

In the Style of Peter Pindar.

TWO sons of Neptune, Jack and Will,
One Sunday's morn were walking,
On various subjects, this and that,
With much sang froid were talking.

Per chance as near a house of prayer
They fearless urg'd their carless way,
The Deacon of the church they met,
In robes bedizen'd for the day.

He bow'd, and thus the tars address'd,
"Good sirs, why pass ye thus the time;
Surely you'd better walk with me;
Sport on this day is no small crime:"

With all my heart, each tar reply'd,
And boldly with the man they ventur'd;
Who kindly led them to the house;
When on his course the parson enter'd.

With prayer and solemn work begins,
A song of Zion next succeeds;
And here the Deacon, rising slow,
Gravely proclaims the psalm and reads—

"*With Hyssop purge thy servant Lord;*"
Then tun'd aloud his vocal nose;
But luckless man, behold! a tune,
That suited ill his verse, he chose:

Thrice he essay'd to sound the line;
And thrice he hem'd to change his tone;
But vain, alas! prov'd each attempt;
The man now wish'd himself alone.

Jack, mov'd to pity, saw his friends distress,
Nor could he long his summon'd feelings curb,
But rising from his seat, he loudly cry'd,
*Deacon! for G—d's sake try some other herb.*

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## Copper and Tin Manufactory.

### JOHN BEALE

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed from the town of Lynchburg to this place, in a house in King-street, two doors above M'Knight's tavern, where he intends to carry on his business in all its various branches, such as making and mending all kinds of gold, silver, copper and tin work. He likewise tins old copper tea kettles, sauce-pans, &c. &c.

Articles in the above branches of his business, may be had either by wholesale or retail, and those who buy to sell again, will find it to their advantage to deal with him.

All kinds of plated work done on the shortest notice, in the best manner, and warranted, such as bridle bits stirrup irons, buckles, tips and saddle bosses, made in the newest fashions; mill brands cut, either in copper or iron, China mended, and all kinds of bell metal, such as clock bells, ear bells for horses, and skillets; the bells he warrants to ring as well as ever they did.

### MILL INKS

Made at the above shop, and at a moderate price. The above articles will be done in a masterly manner.

☞ Also Clocks, Watches and Mathematical Instruments made and repaired in an elegant manner.

☞ He has on hand and now offers for sale, at a moderate price, at the above house, sundry articles of gold, silver, jewellery, copper, tin, and plate work, gilt watch chains, seals, keys, lockets, and breast pins.

The highest price given for old gold, silver, copper, brass, pewter or lead.

Alexandria, January 22, 1795.

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CAME to the Plantation of Daniel M'Alester, a dark gray Mare Colt, two years old next spring, neither dock'd nor branded. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

February 15, 1795.

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## For Sale,

ONE hundred acres of land, lying within the Federal District, on the public road leading from Leesburg to George-Town, about three miles from said town, and six or seven from Alexandria. There are about 30 acres of said land cleared and under good fence; the rest well timbered and watered. There is also about ten acres of meadow-land—Any person inclined to purchase may see the premises by applying to Mr. Thomas Donaldson, who lives on the spot and knows the term of sale, by applying to Mr. John Moss living in Fairfax county, or to the subscriber living in Berkeley county near Shepherd's Town. BENJAMIN BAYDSTONE.

January 22, 1795. (6w.

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LAST-NIGHT in Fairfax Street, between King and Prince-Street, A FEATHER BED, BED-CLOTHS and a MATRASS. The owners by applying at the Printing-Office may hear of them, and by proving property and paying charges may have them again.

Monday Morn.

Alexandria, Feb. 16, 1795.

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## Carriage of the Public Mails.

PROPOSALS will be received at the General Post-Office until the 31st day of March next, inclusively, for carrying the mails of the United States between Philadelphia and the city of New-York—Philadelphia and Baltimore—Baltimore and Alexandria—the times of arrival and departure to be as follow—

1. *Philadelphia and New-York.*

Receive the mail at *Philadelphia* every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, at one o'clock in the afternoon—and deliver it at New-York (in twenty hours after, viz.) every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Monday at nine o'clock in the morning. *Returning*, receive the mail at *New-York* every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Monday, at one in the afternoon, and deliver it at Philadelphia, (in nineteen hours, viz.) every Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, at eight o'clock in the morning.

2. *Philadelphia and Baltimore.*

Receive the mail at *Philadelphia*, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and deliver it at Baltimore, (in twenty-eight hours) every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at three o'clock in the afternoon. *Returning*, receive the Mail at Baltimore every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, at ten o'clock in the evening and deliver it at Philadelphia, every Thursday, Saturday and Tuesday, at nine o'clock in the morning, (35 hours.)

3. *Baltimore and Alexandria.*

Receive the mail at Baltimore, *from the first of April to the first of November*, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, early in the morning, (or by half past ten o'clock on each preceding evening) and deliver it at Alexandria the same days at six o'clock in the evening. *Returning*, receive the mail at Alexandria the same evenings by half past ten o'clock, or early the next morning, and deliver it at Baltimore, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by half past four o'cloock in the afternoon.

*From the first of November to the first of April*, receive the mail at Baltimore as before, and deliver it at George-Town every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by seven o'clock in the evening, and at Alexandria, each succeeding morning at eight o'clock. *Returning*, receive the mail at Alexandria every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at five o'clock in the afternoon, deliver it at George-Town at seven o'clock in the evening, and at Baltimore on each succeeding day at half past 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

*Note.* Persons proposing to carry the Mails on the second and third routs, are requested to state on what terms they will carry the mail every day (Sundays excepted) the hours for receiving and delivering the Mail being the same.

*Note* 1. The contracts for carrying these Mails will be made to commence on the 15th day of April next, and continue in force until the 1st day of April, 1799.

*Note* 2. Should the hours of receiving and delivering these Mails be found inconvenient to the public, the Post-Master General, may at any time change them; provided that if such changes would prove injurious to the contractors they shall not be made without an adequate compensation previously stipulated.

*Note* 3. For every quarter of an hour's delay not exceeding twelve quarters, and for every hour's delay thereafter, subsequent to the times prescribed for delivering the mails at the Post-Offices in New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria, the contractors, shall forfeit one dollar: And no excuses to save a forfeiture for delays will be admitted, unless reasonable proof be produced to the Post-Master General, that the delays were occasioned by the impassibility of rivers.

*Note* 4. The contractors shall be responsible for the fidelity of the persons, to whom they entrust the mails.

*General Post-Office,*
*Philadelphia, January 29th*, 1795.

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## JOSEPH RIDDLE & CO.

Have for Sale, on a Credit,

### 40 Hhds. Tobacco,

3 Pipes Lisbon Wine,
12 Quarter-Casks do.
12 Boxes Candles,
160 Pieces India Cottons,
100 Pieces Russia Sheetings,
100 Pieces Ticklenburgs, &c. &c.

Alexandria, Oct. 28, 1794.

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## SUGAR

Of prime quality just imported in the schooner Paragon, Ebenezer Eveleth, master, from Barbadoes, and for sale by Wm. HARTSHORNE and CO.

*Who have just received*

A few puncheons of high proof Jamaica RUM.

*They have also on hand,*

Grenada and Barbadoes Rum; Loaf Sugar of the best quality: Pork; Nail and Bar Iron.

Alexandria, Nov. 25, 1794. t. f.

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The subscribers most respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have established a LUMBER-YARD, near the Presbyterian Church, where they intend to keep a large and constant supply of all kinds of Lumber, suitable for House Carpenters, Shop and Ship Joiners, at a very moderate advance, and hope, from their unremitting attention to the business, to merit the public patronage.

HARPER & DAVIS.

October 20, 1794.

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## BEER.

STRONG, Table and Small Beer, now ready to deliver from the Brewery of A. MORHOUSE and CO. Alexandria; all of which is warranted to be of the first quality. The prices, exclusive of the Barrels, are as follows:

6 Dollars per barrel for Strong Beer,
4 do. do. for Table,
2 do. do. for Small—and One Dollar for each barrel, on the delivery, to be repaid when the Barrel is returned.

Yeast and Grains always to be had. The highest Cash price given for Barley and Rye.

A. MORHOUSE & CO. inform their fellow-citizens that they have completed their Brewery and Distillery on the most extensive plan of any on one in America, at a very great expense; and they take the liberty to solicit the patronage of the public for the encouragement and support of their useful manufacturing branch, and they pledge themselves that no exertion of theirs shall be wanting to give general satisfaction. They are regulated in their prices by the Philadelphia Markets; and as they have reason to flatter themselves that their Beer, &c. will at least be of equal quality with that of Philadelphia, they hope for a preference.

All order will be punctually attended to and faithfully executed, by the Public's most devoted servants,

A. MORHOUSE & CO.

Alexandria, December 4, 1794.

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## ANDREW WALES

Takes this method of acquainting his Friends and the Public in general,

THAT HE HAS FOR SALE,

*At his BREWERY,*

STRONG & SMALL

### BEER,

Of an excellent Quality;

And that, having laid in a stock of materials, they may depend on a constant supply.

Masters of vessels and others may be furnished with any reasonable quantity on the shortest Notice.

He has also

### GRAINS & YEAST

For Sale,

And continues to purchase Barley as usual, and likewise Rye, for his Distillery.

N. B. Hops for Sale by the Bag or smaller quantity.

Alexandria, December 6, 1794.

SUGARS in hogsheads,
Loaf & Lump do. in barrels,
Double Gloucester Cheese,
8 by 10 Window Glass in boxes,
Pork of prime quality,
Lisbon and St. Martin's Salt,
A parcel of inch & two-inch Pine Plank, and
White Pine Spars,

FOR SALE, BY

ROBERT HAMILTON.

Alexandria, December 8, 1794. t. f.

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## CHARLES JONES,

COACH and CHAIR MAKER,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the gentlemen of the town and neigbourhood of Alexandria, for the very liberal encouragement he has met with since his commencement in business: he begs leave to inform them he can now execute his work more expeditiously, having engaged several good workmen in the different branches and from his own general knowledge, and long experience in Europe and Philadelphia, hopes it will be done in a style that will merit a continuance of that favour which he has hitherto so amply experienced.

In order to extend his business, and to give general satisfaction to his customers, he has taken into partnership, in the painting line, *Robert Casey*, late of Baltimore, through whose knowledge and experience he is enabled to execute *Carriage, Ship, House, Scene*, and *Sign* painting, equal to any on the continent.

Jones has, at a very great expence, for the accommodation of his friens, fitted up proper covers for their carriages, which he will let by the month or year.

*For sale*—A good double chair, a good one horse, with harness complete.

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## TO BE SOLD.

AT Mrs. Williams's Tavern in this place, on Saturday the 28th day of February next, on a six months credit, (the purchaser giving bond with approved security) two land office military warrants for two thousand acres of land each, granted to the late Charles Fierer, deceased, for his services as a Captain in the Virginia state line during the late war. Also, will be sold, the same day and at the same place, a Printing Press and a variety of types, the property of the said Charles Fierer. All persons who have any claim against the estate of said Fierer, are desired to bring them forward legally authenticated, and those indebted are earnestly requested to make immediate payment.

JAMES WILLIAMS,
ROBT. ALEXANDER, } Ex'tors.

Dumfries, Jan. 25, 1795.

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## LONDON PORTER,

IN *casks of 6½ dozen, and hampers of 6 Dozen just received per the Ship Peggy and for sale by*

JOSEPH RIDDLE and CO.

*Alexandria, Jan. 9, 1794.*